6/5/87 S 10407

COLORADO LABOR FORCE REVIEW

Published monthly by the Department of Labor and Employment 866-6326

Vol. XXIV, No. 3, March 1987

Released May 1987

IN THIS ISSUE:

COLORADO & DENVER AREA TRENDS.....2

LABOR SURPLUS AREAS DESIGNATED.....4

FORECAST FOR COLORADO ECONOMY.....5

DATA TABLES.....13

1986 ANNUAL AVERAGE UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY STATE...18

FOOTNOTES TO DATA TABLES/GLOSSARY OF TERMS.....19

Prepared by:

Office of Information Resources
Labor Market Information Section

Colorado Trends

Labor force data for March indicates that the State's economy has yet to break out of the weak conditions of the past year and a half. Lower employment accompanied by more jobseekers moved Colorado's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate to 9.1 percent for the survey period, up one-half of a percentage point from February. One year ago, 7.0 percent of the labor force were without work. The number of jobless Coloradans reached an adjusted 156,700 in March, an increase of 7,700 over the month and 36,700 higher than a year ago.

Total employment stood at 1,561,800 in March, falling 12,700 after adjustment for normal seasonal hiring patterns for the period. The jobholder count has decreased in each of the last two months, dropping back from the 10-month high achieved in January. Last year at this time, 1,583,100 persons were working. Monthly fluctuations are normal in any of the estimates, but we seem to be holding our own on the employment side looking at the last few months. The worker total for the first quarter has remained slightly above that of most months last year, indicating some progress in building a new employment base for future growth.

Upward pressure on the unemployment rate continues as more people enter the labor force seeking jobs. A good indication of this is shown in data on persons registering with the Department's Job Services Centers throughout the State. New registration procedures have inflated the recent counts somewhat, but the trend is still significant. During the first quarter nearly 50,000 persons filed new applications for work, an increase of nearly 31 percent over the same quarter last year. And in the 3 years prior, new applicants averaged close to 34,000 for the like period. While persons just losing their jobs are included in the new applications number, their total has declined by about 4 percent. Labor force entrants, plus the fact that persons already laid off are having a tougher time finding a new job, have been the major reason for the upturn in joblessness the past three months. The current rate of 9.1 percent is the highest recorded in the Bureau of Labor Statistics data series which began in 1970.

Favorable labor market conditions continued in the nation during March. Unemployment decreased by 113,000 to 7.9 million while employment dipped by a scant 14,000 to 111.4 million. The jobless rate was 6.6 percent, seasonally adjusted.

Unadjusted nonagricultural wage and salary employment rose 4,500 to 1,399,000 in March from 1,394,500 in February. Total wage and salary jobs in March are 10,600 below last year's level. The majority of sectors in the State added employment over the month. Overall, however, the gains were less than seasonally expected.

Agricultural employment provided the biggest job gain (up 3,900) as the usual preparations for spring activities continued. Government contributed the second largest increase (up 2,600), followed by services (up 2,100). Most other industries experienced either a very small gain or loss, except for manufacturing which was unchanged over the period.

Retail trade employment which fell 100 jobs during March was actually the weakest industry considering usual hiring patterns for the month. This sector which has most often shown steady growth in the past, has gained a scant 600 jobs since last March. Only general merchandise stores (up 2,300) and food stores (up 200) have added new jobs over the past twelve months. Weakness is most apparent in the eating and drinking segment where employment is down 1,800 annually. Many factors are acting to reduce jobs in the industry---shifts in eating habits and age composition, business tax changes and intense competition along with the sluggish economy.

On the positive side, the anticipated turnaround in manufacturing appears to be getting closer. Average weekly hours in manufacturing rose to 41.2 in March from 40.5 in February and 39.8 in March of last year. The current reading is the highest since December 1984. Hours worked are an early indication of increasing demand for manufacturers' products. Although a large amount of production in the first quarter of the year went to rebuilding inventories which had fallen to abnormally low levels, a continuation of this trend toward increasing output will lead to new hiring in the future.

In Colorado Springs, Inmos Corp., a manufacturer of computer chips, reported that it had rehired 30 of its former workers and that it expects to add up to 100 jobs to its payroll in March 1988. A graphics chip the company produces is being used in the new generation of personal computers that was recently unveiled by IBM. Inmos, which once employed as many as 1,100 people in Colorado, presently has a work force nearing 400.

While certain industries are starting to hint of improvement, scheduled upcoming layoffs at AMAX and AT&T will likely slow job expansion and keep pressure on the State's jobless rate over the near-term.

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in the **DENVER MSA** edged upward for the third consecutive month in March. At 8.3 percent, the rate was up four-tenths of a percent from February's 7.9 percent. The rate has now swelled 36 percent since the 6.1 percent registered in March 1986. The adjusted number of jobless residents in the Region increased by 3,400 over the prior month's 72,600. At 76,000, more than 21,000 persons are now unemployed than were seeking work one year ago. Initial and continued unemployment insurance claims in the MSA are almost 20 percent higher than last year at this time.

Seasonally adjusted employment in the Metro Area fell sharply over the month. The March total of 836,400 employed residents is 8,400 fewer than the number employed in February and 11,000 below the 847,400 of one year ago.

The advance of 1,400 in the nonfarm job series was smaller than expected for this time of year. Total nonagricultural wage and salary jobs in the MSA now number 799,100, down 5,900 over the year. Virtually all industry groups turned in weaker than expected performances in March. Both trade (down 500) and services (up 500) fared considerably poorer than expected. Government (up 900), manufacturing (up 100) and construction (up 200) all performed slightly worse than usual.

LABOR SURPLUS AREAS INCREASE IN COLORADO

The U.S. Department of Labor has recently designated certain high unemployment areas throughout the United States as eligible for federal procurement preference during the period April 1, 1987 through September 30, 1987. The delay in the issuance of the new labor surplus areas was due to a reduction in the population criteria of cities for labor surplus area classification from 50,000 to 25,000. Employers located in these areas are eligible for preference in federal contract bids if they agree to perform at least 51 percent of the contract work within such areas. The purpose of this procedure is to put government dollars in areas where people are in most severe economic need.

Labor surplus classifications are based on an average of each areas's unemployment rate for the previous two calendar years. The reference period for the new list is January 1984 through December 1985. Areas having a jobless rate 20 percent higher than the average national rate for the same period are designated as labor surplus areas. Because the average jobless rate nationally was 7.5 percent, areas had to have an average unemployment rate of 9 percent (7.5 percent times 1.20) to qualify. By using a two-year reference period, it is possible to target federal procurement contracts into areas experiencing high structural unemployment; that is, unemployment that is relatively long-term in nature rather than the result of temporary, seasonal, or cyclical factors.

In certain situations, however, the Department of Labor can waive the criteria and classify areas under the exceptional circumstances provision. This permits the classification of areas which are encountering a significant rise in unemployment that is not temporary or seasonal and was not adequately reflected in the data for the two-year period.

This year, a total of 20 Colorado jurisdictions were marked for procurement preference. Both Archuleta and Garfield Counties were dropped from the list due to improvement in their unemployment levels. Fremont, Huerfano, Mineral and Rio Grande Counties are new to the list. Colorado areas currently designated are:

Chaffee County	Lake County	Ouray County
Conejos County	Las Animas County	Pueblo City
Costilla County	Balance of Mesa County	Balance of Pueblo County
Delta County	Mineral County	
Fremont County	Moffat County	Rio Grande County
Grand Junction City	Montezuma County	Saguache County
Huerfano County	Montrose County	San Juan County

Inquiries about the classification of labor surplus areas should be directed to the U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, (TEESS), 200 Constitution Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20210. Information of Colorado areas can also be obtained from the Labor Market Information Section of the Colorado Department of Labor and Employment.

COLORADO ANNUAL PLANNING INFORMATION

FY 1988

By Ben W. Garcia, Economist

Labor Market Information Section

The Colorado Annual Planning Information Report (API) has been completed for fiscal year 1988. Copies are available on request.

This publication was prepared by the Labor Market Information Section of the Colorado Department of Labor & Employment, Office of Information Resources, in cooperation with the Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. It is one of several reports published periodically and provides historical, current, and projected labor market information, including the outlook for the Colorado economy, as well as population and labor force estimates, industry and occupational employment outlook, and an analysis of job openings received and services to registered applicants in Colorado Job Service Centers.

It is hoped that this information will be of value to officials and persons with responsibilities for the development and implementation of employment and job-training programs.

The following analysis, taken from the API, forecasts the economic conditions expected during the current fiscal year and fiscal years 1988 and 1989.

MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION FORECASTS
*FY 1987, 88, 89
STATE OF COLORADO

	Fiscal 1986 1/	Fiscal 1987 Forecast	% Change	Fiscal 1988 Forecast	% Change	Fiscal 1989 Forecast	% Change
Mining	31100	29400	-5.5	29000	-1.4	29600	2.1
Construction	87200	86200	-1.1	86900	0.8	87900	1.2
Manufacturing	187700	186400	-0.7	187900	0.8	189800	1.0
Trans., Comm. & Pub. Util.	101300	102600	1.3	105900	3.2	109300	3.2
Trade	355200	362200	2.0	372000	2.7	383500	3.1
Fin., Ins. & Real Estate	98100	99900	1.8	103900	4.0	108600	4.5
Services	437000	446500	2.2	459500	2.9	476500	3.7
Pub. Admin.	86600	87100	0.6	87600	0.6	88000	0.5
TOTAL	1384200	1400300	1.2	1432700	2.3	1473200	2.8

NOTE: Analyses and forecasts based on ES-202 series.

*Fiscal year begins July 1 of preceding calendar year.

1/ Preliminary

COLORADO INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK

FISCAL YEAR 1986* SUMMARY

The nation's gross national product grew by 2.5 percent in fiscal year 1986. Approximately 2.9 million nonagricultural jobs were added in fiscal 1986, compared with 3.9 million in fiscal 1985. Fiscal and monetary policies at the national level remained highly expansionary, with both government spending and the supply of money growing at rapid rates. The nation's trade deficit continued to worsen, as exports fell and imports rose in constant dollar terms.

In Colorado, the employment base, when measured by jobs covered by unemployment insurance, was virtually flat in fiscal year 1986. A barely discernible 600 net covered jobs were created in fiscal 1986. Expected job losses in the Mining and Construction industry divisions combined with unexpected losses in Manufacturing and Trade to nearly offset gains in other industry divisions. Various factors were responsible for job losses in each industry, but all declining industries had one factor in common: excess supply in the product market leading to slow production, business failures, and layoffs.

The following section outlines our general assumptions regarding the behavior of selected key macroeconomic variables that will determine in large part the direction of the Colorado economy in the next 18 months.

Fiscal Years 1987 and 1988

The federal budget deficit was about 220 billion dollars in fiscal year 1986. This marks the second year in a row that the deficit has exceeded 200 billion dollars. Data from early fiscal year 1987 suggests a positive trend, with federal revenue rising and outlays falling. However, the Tax Reform Act of 1986 adds a large element of unpredictability to the future revenue picture. On balance, it is expected that there will be only a small reduction ($20 to $30 billion) in the federal budget deficit in fiscal year 1987.

The exchange value of the dollar has fallen significantly relative to the currencies of most of the major U.S. trading partners in the past two years. This development would be expected in theory to lead to an improvement in the U.S. trade balance by making foreign goods more expensive relative to domestically-produced goods. However, the U.S. trade deficit,

* July 1985 - June 1986

as measured in current dollars, has actually increased in the past two years. The measurement of trade in terms of current dollars can be misleading, however, as movements in currency exchange rates can hide real changes in export and import volume. After adjusting for currency revaluations and inflation, it appears that the U.S. position in international trade is gradually improving.

Despite signs of improvement, significant obstacles still need to be overcome in order for the U.S. to achieve balance in its merchandise trade account. Many Asian, African, and Latin American countries hold significant cost advantages over the U.S. in agricultural, mining, and manufactured goods. Although the dollar's devaluation improves the competitive position of the U.S. relative to most of its trading partners, several significant trading partners, such as South Korea and Taiwan, peg movements of their currencies to movements in the dollar. Thus, relative prices of those country's products vis-a-vis U.S. products remain essentially unchanged. Export-dependent countries such as Japan may see domestic income growth fall as a result of their currencies strength relative to the dollar, thus hurting chances that they will become strong markets for U.S. exports. Finally, subtle forms of protectionism and export subsidies in competing countries hinder U.S. exporters who are trying to gain shares in those markets.

Assuming that interest rate differentials between the U.S. and other major world economies stay close to their current levels, the U.S. merchandise trade deficit is expected to improve somewhat in the next two years.

The outlook for capital spending is mixed. A recent survey1/ by the Commerce Department indicates that business is planning to increase its capital spending by only 0.2 percent in 1987. Real capital spending by manufacturers is expected to decline by 2.6 percent in 1987, while spending by nonmanufacturing firms is expected to rise by 2.1 percent. The plant capacity utilization rate has hovered at around 80 percent for the past two years, although the rate has declined slightly in recent months. It is expected that capital spending will only show slight growth in the coming year.

The Tax Reform Act of 1986 will curtail or eliminate most tax-based incentives for investment in plant and equipment. The investment tax credit will be repealed retroactively to January 1, 1986. Many firms who were users of the credits have been anticipating their repeal for some time, and have probably adjusted their investment schedules accordingly. Thus some of the negative effects on investment due to the loss of the credits have probably already been realized.

Tax reform will reduce corporate tax rates dramatically. This will bolster revenues for many companies, especially those that have not relied heavily on tax breaks in the past. On balance, the amount of tax that the business sector pays will rise over the next five years, and the burden will be at least partially shifted back to consumers in the form of higher prices.

1/ Seskin, Eugene P. and David F. Sullivan, "Plant and Equipment Expenditures," Survey of Current Business, December 1986, p. 17.

It is unlikely, however, that the rate of inflation in the coming year will be markedly higher than it has been in the last two years. Overall wage increases will be slight. Energy and housing costs should remain stable or decline slightly. The money supply will continue to grow at moderate to high rates, but will not present a major threat to the rate of inflation because of declining money velocity. On balance, the increase in the consumer price index will probably not exceed four percent in the coming year.

Finally, with stable prices, declining tax rates, and slow but steady growth in disposable income, consumer spending should continue to grow slightly in the coming year. Growing consumer spending should set the stage for low to moderate growth rates in gross national product in fiscal years 1987 and 1988.

Given the national and international economic milieu outlined above, the growth rate for covered jobs in Colorado for fiscal year 1987 is projected to be 1.2 percent (16,000 net new jobs) followed by a 2.3 percent (32,000 net new jobs) increase in fiscal year 1988. Any major deviations from the assumptions outlined above (e.g., the national economy slipping into a recession) will affect employment projections accordingly.

Following is a brief analysis of the current and expected trends in eight major industry divisions. All quoted figures pertain to the State of Colorado unless otherwise indicated.

The Mining Division

Overall mining employment in the State fell by 20 percent between the second quarter of 1985 and the second quarter of 1986, leaving total mining employment at about 27,700. About 5,800 of the 6,700 jobs lost during this period were in the oil and gas sector. Sharp declines in the price of oil in early 1986 forced many domestic producers out of business. Many of the jobs that were lost carried relatively high salaries; thus, their loss probably translated in a substantial negative income multiplier effect, leading to job losses in other industries.

For the short term, the bulk of the job losses have probably already occurred in the oil and gas sector. Recent efforts by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) to stabilize international oil prices were only partially and temporarily successful. Given the continued fractious nature of this organization, it is doubtful that their efforts at re-establishing the primacy of their cartel will be successful in the near future. The relative impotence of OPEC, combined with other factors such as continuing gains in energy efficiency and slow economic growth, make it unlikely that oil and gas employment will increase significantly during the next two years. The sector is expected to remain flat or fall slightly in the next two years.

Metal mining employment in the state has been adversely affected by low prices for primary metals, slack demand due to input substitution, and competition from foreign producers. Although relative prices have shifted

slightly since the dollar began falling in value, costs of production are still markedly lower in most countries competing with the U.S. in international markets.

Nearly 75 percent of coal production nationwide is used for electricity generation. Although demand for coal can be expected to grow steadily with population growth, excess capacity and low prices in international markets are currently the rule. Slack production in the steel industry has also dampened demand for metallurgical coal.

Given the expectation of continuing low prices and excess capacity, the mining division is expected to experience slight employment declines in fiscal years 1987 and 1988.

The Construction Division

Covered jobs in construction declined by 8,800 from the second quarter of 1985 to the second quarter of 1986. Dramatically declining interest rates led to a relatively strong showing in new residential building and sales of existing homes. However, the continuing oversupply of office and retail space led to a dramatic decline in construction contracts for this type of building.

Tax reform will primarily affect the market for nonresidential buildings. By imposing a less generous depreciation schedule on owners of office buildings, it will make a market already suffering from oversupply even less attractive to potential builders. Tax incentives for homeowners were preserved in the new law; thus, the new law will have no direct effect on home building. However, given that the new bill phases out deductions of interest paid for other items, it should increase the importance of home ownership as a tax advantage.

In the face of extreme oversupply, reduced tax incentives, and a generally slow economy, it is doubtful that we will see an improvement in nonresidential construction employment for at least one year. Although declining interest rates would normally spur residential construction, the oversupply of existing housing and a very low level of migration into Colorado will dampen new residential construction in the coming year. It is expected that overall construction will decline by 1.1 percent in fiscal year 1987, followed by a flat or very slight growth rate in fiscal 1988.

The Manufacturing Division

The division as a whole lost 6,300 jobs from the second quarter of 1985 to the second quarter of 1986. The losses were widespread, as only three of nineteen major manufacturing sectors experienced gains in employment during this period. The sectors that gained are Lumber and Wood Products, Except Furniture; Paper and Allied Products; and Transportation Equipment. The losses brought total Manufacturing employment back to approximately the same level that it was in late 1983, when Colorado began to come out of the 1982-83 recession.

Manufacturers have faced severe competition for several years in both the domestic and international markets. The strength of the dollar's purchasing power relative to other major currencies gave foreign producers significant cost advantages in the early part of the current economic expansion. The decline in the dollar's value in the past two years should lead to a slight improvement in the U.S. trade deficit in the coming year as prices of U.S.-made goods become more competitive in international markets. However, any significant growth in U.S. exports will depend to a large degree on continuing income growth in foreign countries.

Given our expectation of continuing high levels of import competition, decreasing capital investment by manufacturers, and relatively stable domestic prices, overall manufacturing employment is expected to show a slight decline in fiscal 1987. Employment should stabilize or grow slightly in fiscal 1988 as domestic manufacturers begin to gain a foothold in foreign markets.

The Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities Division (T, C, and PU)

The division as a whole added 1200 jobs between the second quarters of 1985 and 1986, an increase of 1.2 percent. Motor Freight Transportation and Warehousing fell by one percent, while Air Transportation employment increased by 9.3 percent and the Communications sector fell by 3.8 percent.

The Motor Freight Transportation sector has experienced a long period of adjustment since the industry was deregulated in the 1980's. Although employment levels have fluctuated in the past several years, employment in the second quarter of 1986 was slightly higher than it was two years previous. Lower than normal manufacturing and construction activity and very slow population growth will prevent the Motor Freight Transportation sector from realizing any major increases in employment in fiscal year 1987. However, improvement in goods-producing sectors should lead to small increases in employment in fiscal year 1988.

The Air Transportation sector suffered the loss of approximately 4000 jobs in early fiscal year 1987 with the demise of Frontier Airlines. It is estimated that approximately 30 to 50 percent of these workers were picked up by other airlines by the end of 1986. Denver has enormous stature as a major air transportation hub, and employment growth in the sector is inevitable. However, it is uncertain whether gains will outweigh losses in fiscal year 1987. If the gates that were previously owned by Frontier are allocated to other carriers by late spring, it is expected that the air transportation sector will show slight to moderate gains in employment in the next 18 months.

The T, C, and PU division as a whole is expected to grow by 1.3 percent in fiscal 1987, followed by a 3.2 percent growth rate in fiscal 1988.

The Trade Division

Between the second quarters of 1985 and 1986, employment in Trade fell by 1.1 percent. Of the eight major sectors within Retail Trade, General

Merchandise Stores and Food Stores experienced gains in employment, while the remaining six sectors either remained stable or lost employment. Wholesale Trade employment fell by 8.2 percent.

It is apparent that the rapid increases in trade employment in the early part of Colorado's economic recovery (a net increase of 30,600 covered jobs between the second quarters of 1983 and 1985) led to an environment of excess supply. In the face of declining growth rates in basic industries by the middle of 1985, trade employment began to retrench to a level that could be realistically sustained by the underlying growth in personal income. Hiring for the 1986 holiday season in Colorado and the nation was more subdued than normal.

It is likely that most of the retrenchment in trade employment has already run its course. Consumer incomes will be bolstered, at least temporarily, by lower federal tax liabilities. This development, combined with a continuing competitive pricing environment, should lead to improvements in trade employment in the coming two years, although growth rates will be smaller than the average for the last five years.

The Finance, Insurance and Real Estate Division (FIRE)

Overall employment in the FIRE division increased by 2.3 percent between the second quarters of 1985 and 1986. The Banking and Real Estate sectors experienced declines (-0.6 and -4.3 percent, respectively), while major gains were realized in Insurance (6.6 percent) and Credit Agencies Other Than Banks (11.7 percent). The high demand for personal credit and new and refinanced mortgage loans led to significant employment increases in Personal Credit Institutions (+400) and Mortgage Bankers and Brokers (+1400).

The gradual deregulation of financial services that has taken place in the eighties has led to expanded customer service, growth of nonbank establishments, and smaller profit margins. One result of deregulation has been a shifting of the distribution of employment between Banks (SIC 60) and Credit Agencies Other Than Banks (SIC 61). In the second quarter of 1983, employment in Banking comprised 60.5 percent of the total employment in SIC's 60 and 61, while Credit Agencies Other Than Banks had a 39.5 percent share. By the second quarter of 1986, Banking's share of employment fell to 53.8 percent, while the non-bank credit agencies share rose to 46.2 percent. However, both sectors were able to add large numbers of employees over the same three-year period due to substantial growth in demand for financial services.

The demand for personal and business loans is expected to grow at a considerably slower pace in 1987 as consumers and business firms work on reducing already high credit balances. A probable merger between United and Intrawest banks will lead to a consolidation of some services and the elimination of some jobs. As a result of these developments, the employment growth rate in the FIRE division is expected to be 1.8 percent in fiscal year 1987, considerably lower than the 4.5 percent average annual growth rate of the last five years. In fiscal year 1988, the growth rate is expected to approach normal levels.

The Services Division

The division as a whole added approximately 15,800 net new jobs between the second quarters of 1985 and 1986. With a 3.7 percent growth rate, it easily outperformed all other major industry divisions in terms of job growth. All 15 major sectors within Services experienced growth in this period. Exceptionally strong performers were Business Services (2500 net gain), Health Services (+3900), Educational Services (including Government, +3800), and Miscellaneous Services (+2500).

The Business Services sector has benefitted from an increasing tendency in business to "contract out" various functions, e.g., accounting, data processing, or janitorial tasks. While this trend is surely responsible for a portion of the job gains in business services, it is also responsible for some of the employment declines in the goods-producing sectors. Many employers realize cost savings by contracting out for services instead of maintaining their own staff for those purposes. This trend will probably continue for the foreseeable future.

Demand for educational services has been increasing for several reasons. The children of the baby-boom generation are entering school, increasing the need for primary and secondary school teachers. College enrollment is increasing, especially in community colleges and technical schools that offer short-term curriculum. It is expected that the increasing realization of the link between education and good employment opportunities will lead to continuing job growth in this sector.

Although growth in the Services division should be strong relative to other major industry divisions in the coming two years, growth rates are expected to be lower than the industry average for the past five years due to weakness in the overall economy.

The Public Administration Division

Approximately 600 net new jobs were added in Public Administration between the second quarters of 1985 and 1986. With steady but very slow increases in population and government spending expected, this division should add approximately 500 jobs per year in fiscal years 1987 and 1988.

Denver City and County Building

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED AREA LABOR FORCE AND INDUSTRY DATA 1/

COLORADO	MAR 1987	FEB 1987	DEC 1986	MAR 1986	CHANGE FROM: MONTH AGO	1 QTR. AGO	YEAR AGO
Resident Civilian Labor Force (In Thousands).	1718.5	1723.5	1688.7	1703.1	-5.0	29.8	15.4
Unemployment	156.7	149.0	130.2	120.0	7.7	26.5	36.7
Unemployment Rate (%)	9.1	8.6	7.7	7.0	---	---	---
Employment	1561.8	1574.5	1558.5	1583.1	-12.7	3.3	-21.3
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Jobs	1406.0	1411.5	1391.7	1417.2	-5.5	14.3	-11.2
Mining	24.3	24.8	24.6	29.3	-0.5	-0.3	-5.0
Contract Construction	75.0	76.8	71.6	80.7	-1.8	3.4	-5.7
Manufacturing	184.5	184.4	184.3	187.6	0.1	0.2	-3.1
Durable Goods	117.5	117.5	117.6	120.5	0.0	-0.1	-3.0
Nondurable Goods	67.0	66.9	66.7	67.1	0.1	0.3	-0.1
Transportation & Public Utilities	88.7	88.9	87.3	87.8	-0.2	1.4	0.9
Trade	349.3	352.4	342.7	352.0	-3.1	6.6	-2.7
Wholesale	75.7	76.2	75.6	79.0	-0.5	0.1	-3.3
Retail	273.6	276.2	267.1	273.0	-2.6	6.5	0.6
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	97.0	97.6	97.9	97.5	-0.6	-0.9	-0.5
Services	328.4	328.9	325.8	327.2	-0.5	2.6	1.2
Government	258.8	257.7	257.5	255.1	1.1	1.3	3.7
Federal	55.2	54.9	53.6	53.0	0.3	1.6	2.2
State	61.2	60.7	60.3	59.8	0.5	0.9	1.4
Local	142.4	142.1	143.6	142.3	0.3	-1.2	0.1
DENVER MSA (Adams, Arapahoe, Denver, Douglas and Jefferson Counties)							
Resident Civilian Labor Force (In Thousands).	912.4	917.4	899.6	902.1	-5.0	12.8	10.3
Unemployment	76.0	72.6	64.1	54.7	3.4	11.9	21.3
Unemployment Rate (%)	8.3	7.9	7.1	6.1	---	---	---
Employment	836.4	844.8	835.5	847.4	-8.4	0.9	-11.0
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Jobs	804.9	809.6	801.0	811.0	-4.7	3.9	-6.1
Mining	16.1	16.2	16.1	19.0	-0.1	0.0	-2.9
Contract Construction	40.6	41.3	41.3	44.5	-0.7	-0.7	-3.9
Manufacturing	95.0	95.1	96.1	98.5	-0.1	-1.1	-3.5
Durable Goods	50.3	50.7	51.2	53.1	-0.4	-0.9	-2.8
Nondurable Goods	44.7	44.4	44.9	45.4	0.3	-0.2	-0.7
Transportation & Public Utilities	64.1	64.2	63.3	62.7	-0.1	0.8	1.4
Trade	201.9	204.0	201.9	202.4	-2.1	0.0	-0.5
Wholesale	53.7	54.3	54.9	57.1	-0.6	-1.2	-3.4
Retail	148.2	149.7	147.0	145.3	-1.5	1.2	2.9
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	65.6	65.9	65.9	65.6	-0.3	-0.3	0.0
Services	197.7	198.8	194.4	197.2	-1.1	3.3	0.5
Government	123.9	124.1	122.0	121.1	-0.2	1.9	2.8
Federal	32.4	32.3	31.3	31.5	0.1	1.1	0.9
State	25.4	25.8	24.6	24.5	-0.4	0.8	0.9
Local	66.1	66.0	66.1	65.1	0.1	0.0	1.0
BOULDER-LONGMONT MSA (Boulder County)							
Resident Civilian Labor Force	132700	131890	130900	130080	810	1800	2620
Unemployment	9220	8550	7450	7570	670	1770	1650
Unemployment Rate (%)	6.9	6.5	5.7	5.8	---	---	---
Employment	123480	123340	123450	122510	140	30	970
COLORADO SPRINGS MSA (El Paso County)							
Resident Civilian Labor Force	185270	185580	179560	181230	-310	5710	4040
Unemployment	18560	17330	13880	12860	1230	4680	5700
Unemployment Rate (%)	10.0	9.3	7.7	7.1	---	---	---
Employment	166710	168250	165680	168370	-1540	1030	-1660
FORT COLLINS-LOVELAND MSA (Larimer County)							
Resident Civilian Labor Force	89430	89740	86750	88700	-310	2680	730
Unemployment	7540	6870	5980	5270	670	1560	2270
Unemployment Rate (%)	8.4	7.7	6.9	5.9	---	---	---
Employment	81890	82870	80770	83430	-980	1120	-1540
GREELEY MSA (Weld County)							
Resident Civilian Labor Force	65290	65760	64230	63870	-470	1060	1420
Unemployment	6460	6060	5400	5040	400	1060	1420
Unemployment Rate (%)	9.9	9.2	8.4	7.9	---	---	---
Employment	58830	59700	58830	58830	-870	0	0
PUEBLO MSA (Pueblo County)							
Resident Civilian Labor Force	49770	50030	49920	50160	-260	-150	-390
Unemployment	6230	6230	5810	6120	0	420	110
Unemployment Rate (%)	12.5	12.5	11.6	12.2	---	---	---
Employment	43540	43800	44110	44040	-260	-570	-500

COLORADO LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT

STATE OF COLORADO	MAR 2/ 1987	FEB 3/ 1987	MAR 1986	CHANGE FROM MONTH AGO	CHANGE FROM YEAR AGO
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (In Thousands).	1709.0	1703.8	1690.8	5200	18200
(by place of residence)					
UNEMPLOYMENT 4/	167.5	163.9	128.3	3600	39200
Unemployment Rate (%)	9.8	9.6	7.6	---	---
EMPLOYMENT	1541.5	1539.9	1562.5	1600	-21000
Nonagricultural 5/	1511.6	1513.9	1532.2	-2300	-20600
Agricultural	29.9	26.0	30.3	3900	-400
WAGE & SALARY 6/	1399.0	1394.5	1409.6	4500	-10600
(by place of work)					
MINING	24.2	24.5	29.1	-300	-4900
Bit. Coal, Lignite & Nonmetallic	3.7	3.7	4.3	0	-600
Oil & Gas Extraction	17.4	17.5	20.8	-100	-3400
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	69.5	69.2	74.8	300	-5300
General Building Contractors	16.9	17.0	18.8	-100	-1900
Heavy Construction Contractors	9.0	8.9	10.2	100	-1200
Special Trade Contractors	43.6	43.3	45.8	300	-2200
MANUFACTURING	181.9	181.9	185.0	0	-3100
Durable Goods	116.4	116.3	119.4	100	-3000
Lumber, Wood Products & Furniture	6.6	6.5	6.7	100	-100
Stone, Clay, Glass & Concrete Prd	7.7	7.8	8.9	-100	-1200
Primary & Fabricated Metals	12.7	12.7	13.1	0	-400
Machinery, except Electrical	25.6	25.5	25.3	100	300
Electric & Electronic Equipment	22.4	22.6	23.1	-200	-700
Transportation Equipment	18.1	18.0	17.8	100	300
Nondurable Goods	65.5	65.6	65.6	-100	-100
Food & Kindred Products	22.7	22.9	22.9	-200	-200
Printing & Publishing	22.9	22.9	22.1	0	800
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	88.5	88.3	87.6	200	900
Communication, Elec, Gas, Sani. Svcs	47.3	47.4	47.7	-100	-400
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	344.1	344.4	346.8	-300	-2700
Wholesale Trade	74.9	75.1	78.2	-200	-3300
Retail Trade	269.2	269.3	268.6	-100	600
General Merchandise Stores	29.5	29.7	27.2	-200	2300
Food Stores	40.6	40.5	40.4	100	200
Automotive Dealers & Svc. Station	28.4	28.3	29.5	100	-100
Eating & Drinking Places	103.1	102.8	104.9	300	-1800
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	97.0	97.1	97.5	-100	-500
Banking	21.9	21.9	22.5	0	-600
Credit Agencies Other Than Banks	18.9	19.1	18.5	-200	400
SERVICES	329.4	327.3	328.2	2100	1200
Hotels & Other Lodging	27.8	27.8	29.1	0	-1300
Personal Services	17.3	17.2	17.2	100	100
Business Services	69.9	68.9	70.2	1000	-300
Auto & Misc. Repair Services	15.7	15.8	15.6	-100	100
Amusements & Recreation	23.3	22.9	22.8	400	500
Health Services	80.7	80.7	79.3	0	1400
Hospitals	34.0	34.0	33.3	0	700
GOVERNMENT	264.4	261.8	260.6	2600	3800
Federal Government	54.2	53.9	52.0	300	2200
State Government	64.8	63.2	63.3	1600	1500
Education	45.1	43.6	43.8	1500	1300
Local Government	145.4	144.7	145.3	700	100
Education	80.3	79.7	80.7	600	-400
LABOR DISPUTANTS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0

DENVER MSA AND BOULDER-LONGMONT MSA LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT

DENVER MSA (Adams, Arapahoe, Denver, Douglas and Jefferson Counties)	MAR 2/ 1987	FEB 3/ 1987	MAR 1986	CHANGE FROM MONTH AGO	CHANGE FROM YEAR AGO
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (In Thousands). (by place of residence)	905.5	905.7	894.0	-200	11500
UNEMPLOYMENT 4/	80.0	78.6	57.6	1400	22400
Unemployment Rate (%)	8.8	8.7	6.4	---	---
EMPLOYMENT	825.5	827.1	836.4	-1600	-10900
Nonagricultural 5/	820.2	822.5	831.0	-2300	-10800
Agricultural	5.3	4.6	5.4	700	-100
WAGE & SALARY 6/ (by place of work)	799.1	797.7	805.0	1400	-5900
MINING	16.0	16.1	18.9	-100	-2900
Oil & Gas Extraction	14.4	14.5	16.7	-100	-2300
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	38.5	38.3	42.2	200	-3700
MANUFACTURING	93.9	93.8	97.4	100	-3500
Durable Goods	49.9	50.0	52.7	-100	-2800
Transportation Equipment	16.3	16.3	16.0	0	300
Nondurable Goods	44.0	43.8	44.7	200	-700
Food & Kindred Products	14.0	13.8	14.3	200	-300
Printing & Publishing	13.2	13.2	13.3	0	-100
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	64.1	63.9	62.7	200	1400
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	199.8	200.3	200.3	-500	-500
Wholesale Trade	53.5	53.9	56.9	-400	-3400
Retail Trade	146.3	146.4	143.4	-100	2900
Eating & Drinking Places	54.7	54.3	54.3	400	400
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	65.2	65.1	65.2	100	0
SERVICES	195.5	195.0	195.0	500	500
Hotels & Other Lodging	11.6	11.6	11.6	0	0
Health Services	46.7	46.8	45.6	-100	1100
GOVERNMENT	126.1	125.2	123.3	900	2800
Federal Government	32.2	32.1	31.3	100	900
State Government	26.5	26.1	25.6	400	900
Local Government	67.4	67.0	66.4	400	1000
LABOR DISPUTANTS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0

BOULDER-LONGMONT MSA (Boulder County)	MAR 2/ 1987	FEB 3/ 1987	MAR 1986	CHANGE FROM MONTH AGO	CHANGE FROM YEAR AGO
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (In Thousands). (by place of residence)	131.0	130.9	128.4	100	2600
UNEMPLOYMENT 4/	9.5	9.4	7.8	100	1700
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.3	7.2	6.1	---	---
EMPLOYMENT	121.5	121.5	120.6	0	900
Nonagricultural 5/	120.3	120.4	119.4	-100	900
Agricultural	1.2	1.1	1.2	100	0
WAGE & SALARY 6/ (by place of work)	104.3	103.9	103.0	400	1300
MINING	0.3	0.3	0.3	0	0
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	3.6	3.6	4.1	0	-500
MANUFACTURING	28.4	28.4	27.9	0	500
Durable Goods	23.3	23.3	22.9	0	400
Nondurable Goods	5.1	5.1	5.0	0	100
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	2.3	2.3	2.4	0	-100
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	22.7	22.6	22.6	100	100
Wholesale Trade	2.7	2.6	2.8	100	-100
Retail Trade	20.2	20.0	19.8	200	400
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	3.9	3.9	3.8	0	100
SERVICES	21.6	21.5	20.5	100	1100
GOVERNMENT	21.5	21.3	21.4	200	100
Federal Government	2.7	2.7	2.6	0	100
State Government	10.3	10.2	9.8	100	500
Local Government	8.5	8.4	9.0	100	-500
LABOR DISPUTANTS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0

COLORADO LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

COLORADO AREA	MARCH 1987 PRE TOTAL LABOR FORCE	TOTAL EMPLOY	TOTAL UN-EMP	% UN-EMP	--	FEBRUARY 1987 REV TOTAL LABOR FORCE	TOTAL EMPLOY	TOTAL UN-EMP	% UN-EMP
ALAMOSA	6268	5452	816	13.0	--	6198	5396	802	12.9
ARCHULETA	2517	2220	297	11.8	--	2481	2174	307	12.4
BACA	1836	1726	110	6.0	--	1769	1661	108	6.1
BENT	2264	2077	187	8.3	--	2213	2023	190	8.6
CHAFFEE	6635	5545	1090	16.4	--	6582	5536	1046	15.9
CHEYENNE	930	862	68	7.3	--	907	839	68	7.5
CLEAR CREEK	3180	2743	437	13.7	--	3154	2757	397	12.6
CO. SPGS. MSA	183407	163879	19528	10.6	--	182777	164039	18738	10.3
CONEJOS	2443	1816	627	25.7	--	2443	1781	662	27.1
COSTILLA	1013	737	276	27.2	--	1012	716	296	29.2
CROWLEY	1034	922	112	10.8	--	991	885	106	10.7
CUSTER	876	782	94	10.7	--	841	757	84	10.0
DELTA	8444	7005	1439	17.0	--	8372	6947	1425	17.0
DEN-BLDR CMSA	1036513	946984	89529	8.6	--	1036653	948626	88027	8.5
-BLDR-LMNT MSA	131049	121502	9547	7.3	--	130872	121490	9382	7.2
-DENVER MSA	905464	825482	79982	8.8	--	905781	827136	78645	8.7
---ADAMS	155228	137726	17502	11.3	--	155006	138002	17004	11.0
---ARAPAHOE	210916	195997	14919	7.1	--	211533	196390	15143	7.2
---DENVER	284031	256704	27327	9.6	--	283944	257218	26726	9.4
---DOUGLAS	19137	17717	1420	7.4	--	19213	17752	1461	7.6
---JEFFERSON	236152	217338	18814	8.0	--	236085	217774	18311	7.8
DOLORES	854	767	87	10.2	--	837	753	84	10.0
EAGLE	12382	11575	807	6.5	--	12125	11411	714	5.9
ELBERT	3686	3150	536	14.5	--	3643	3133	510	14.0
FT COL-LOVLD MSA	89135	80911	8224	9.2	--	88113	80137	7976	9.1
FREMONT	11763	9709	2054	17.5	--	11664	9672	1992	17.1
GARFIELD	14598	12905	1693	11.6	--	14714	12910	1804	12.3
GILPIN	1354	1160	194	14.3	--	1338	1160	178	13.3
GRAND	5637	5333	304	5.4	--	5601	5321	280	5.0
GREELEY MSA	64498	57362	7136	11.1	--	64069	57076	6993	10.9
GUNNISON	5723	5288	435	7.6	--	5596	5176	420	7.5
HINSDALE	395	339	56	14.2	--	376	324	52	13.8
HUERFANO	2560	2034	526	20.5	--	2527	1983	544	21.5
JACKSON	802	758	44	5.5	--	789	735	54	6.8
KIOWA	920	857	63	6.8	--	878	813	65	7.4
KIT CARSON	3579	3305	274	7.7	--	3495	3210	285	8.2
LAKE	1637	1288	349	21.3	--	1656	1286	370	22.3
LA PLATA	17496	15412	2084	11.9	--	17363	15297	2066	11.9
LAS ANIMAS	4687	3833	854	18.2	--	4673	3795	878	18.8
LINCOLN	2001	1861	140	7.0	--	1955	1820	135	6.9
LOGAN	9138	8287	851	9.3	--	8992	8193	799	8.9
MESA	39097	33380	5717	14.6	--	39176	33348	5828	14.9
MINERAL	337	239	98	29.1	--	318	232	86	27.0
MOFFAT	5577	4705	872	15.6	--	5568	4721	847	15.2
MONTEZUMA	9353	7393	1960	21.0	--	9176	7315	1861	20.3
MONTROSE	10861	9165	1696	15.6	--	10741	9194	1547	14.4
MORGAN	9079	7891	1188	13.1	--	9050	7944	1106	12.2
OTERO	8812	7364	1448	16.4	--	8615	7402	1213	14.1
OURAY	1108	942	166	15.0	--	1083	916	167	15.4
PARK	2921	2528	393	13.5	--	2845	2479	366	12.9
PHILLIPS	2031	1926	105	5.2	--	1946	1838	108	5.5
PITKIN	9581	9216	365	3.8	--	9211	9017	194	2.1
PROWERS	6463	5806	657	10.2	--	6412	5766	646	10.1
PUEBLO MSA	50127	43370	6757	13.5	--	50028	43098	6930	13.9
RIO BLANCO	2878	2525	353	12.3	--	2879	2565	314	10.9
RIO GRANDE	5247	4190	1057	20.1	--	5162	4166	996	19.3
ROUTT	8226	7452	774	9.4	--	8202	7461	741	9.0
SAGUACHE	1515	1176	339	22.4	--	1491	1143	348	23.3
SAN JUAN	652	537	115	17.6	--	656	541	115	17.5
SAN MIGUEL	2236	1944	292	13.1	--	2142	1896	246	11.5
SEDGWICK	1321	1195	126	9.5	--	1306	1168	138	10.6
SUMMIT	9577	9121	456	4.8	--	9534	9105	429	4.5
TELLER	5152	4432	720	14.0	--	5134	4448	686	13.4
WASHINGTON	2341	2084	257	11.0	--	2218	1981	237	10.7
YUMA	4255	4005	250	5.9	--	4059	3811	248	6.1
STATE TOTAL	1708952	1541470	167482	9.8	--	1703749	1539897	163852	9.6

ESTIMATES MADE IN COOPERATION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS AND ADJUSTED TO CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA. ESTIMATES NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED.

HOURS AND EARNINGS FOR SELECTED INDUSTRIES 7/

COLORADO

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	MAR 2/ 1987	FEB 3/ 1987	MAR 1986	MAR 2/ 1987	FEB 3/ 1987	MAR 1986	MAR 2/ 1987	FEB 3/ 1987	MAR 1986
CONSTRUCTION	$444.72	$465.36	$453.33	35.1	36.7	36.5	$12.67	$12.68	$12.42
MANUFACTURING	$404.17	$401.76	$389.24	41.2	40.5	39.8	$9.81	$9.92	$9.78
Durable Goods	$417.92	$415.66	$406.42	42.3	41.4	40.2	$9.88	$10.04	$10.11
Nondurable Goods	$385.09	$381.42	$361.03	39.7	39.2	39.2	$9.70	$9.73	$9.21

DENVER MSA (Adams, Arapahoe, Denver, Douglas and Jefferson Counties)

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	MAR 2/ 1987	FEB 3/ 1987	MAR 1986	MAR 2/ 1987	FEB 3/ 1987	MAR 1986	MAR 2/ 1987	FEB 3/ 1987	MAR 1986
CONSTRUCTION	$483.30	$500.00	$475.17	35.8	36.9	36.3	$13.50	$13.55	$13.09
MANUFACTURING	$433.09	$438.21	$427.87	40.4	40.5	40.1	$10.72	$10.82	$10.67
Durable Goods	$450.46	$464.94	$450.17	40.4	40.5	41.3	$11.15	$11.48	$10.90
Nondurable Goods	$418.77	$415.13	$403.91	40.5	40.5	38.8	$10.34	$10.25	$10.41

SELECTED MONTHLY ACTIVITIES

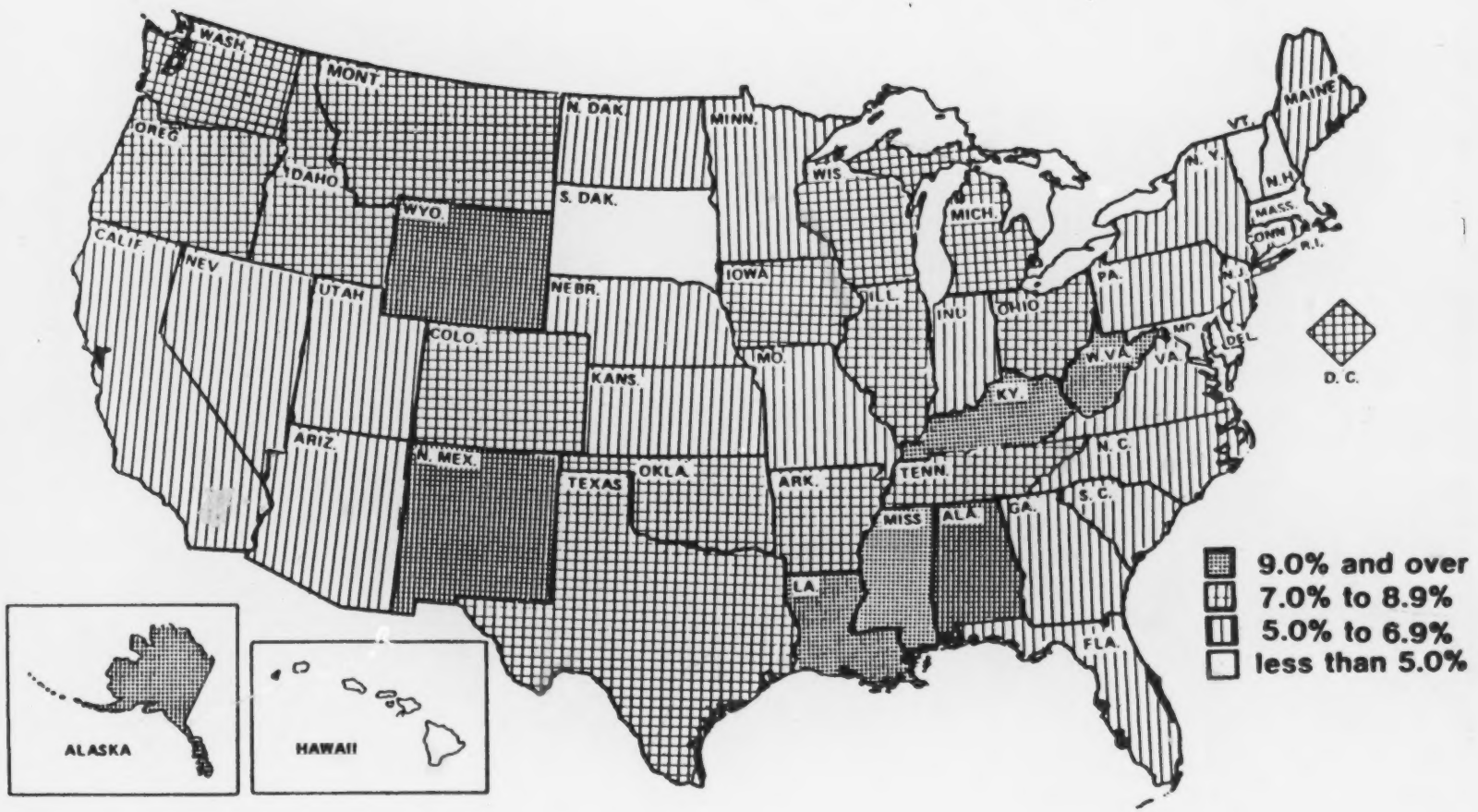
	COLORADO 8/			DENVER AREA		
	MAR 1987	FEB 1987	MAR 1986	MAR 1987	FEB 1987	MAR 1986
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE						
Initial Claims	15,446	16,458	16,627	7,984	9,002	7,933
Continued Claims	188,145	174,985	164,062	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Number of Weeks Compensated	157,221	144,584	140,251	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Amount of Benefits Paid	$24,915,476	$22,981,736	$21,448,322	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Benefit Funds Available	$31,658,868	$53,664,179	$58,830,223	---	---	---
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE						
New Applications for Work	17,632	16,358	11,700	9,829	8,767	5,812
Nonagricultural Placements	4,736	4,246	4,874	1,884	1,264	1,391
Agricultural Placements	111	50	97	65	13	20

AREA LABOR FORCE COMPARISONS

February 1987 - In Thousands

	United States 3/	Colorado 3/	Arizona	Idaho	Montana	New Mexico	Utah	Wyoming
Civilian Labor Force	117,967	1703.8	1608.5	449.5	401.8	669.4	756.3	239.5
Unemployment	7,503	163.9	125.5	48.3	38.8	65.4	57.2	26.2
Unemployment Rate(%)	7.2	9.6	7.8	10.8	9.7	9.8	7.6	11.0
Employment	109,464	1539.9	1483.0	401.2	363.0	604.0	699.1	213.3

Unemployment Rates by State, 1986 Annual Averages



FOOTNOTES TO DATA TABLES

Estimates made in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Labor force components are adjusted to Current Population Survey Data. Estimates not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise noted.

1/ Data is seasonally adjusted. Recurrent yearly movements in labor force data associated with the Current Population Survey have been isolated and removed by the X-11-ARIMA Seasonal Adjustment Method. Industry data series detail may not add to totals because they have been independently adjusted. Effects of irregularities such as unseasonable weather, strikes, etc. on the trend-cycle component of individual series have been reduced by graduated treatment of extremes.
2/ Preliminary.
3/ Revised.
4/ Residents unemployed during the week including the 12th of the month.
5/ Includes residence adjusted nonagricultural wage and salary workers, self-employed, unpaid family, domestic workers and labor disputants.
6/ Estimates of all full and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. Excluded are self-employed, unpaid family, domestic workers and members of the Armed Forces. Estimates based on March 1986 benchmark utilizing 1972 Standard Industrial Classification Codes. Only subsectors for which an adequate estimating sample is available are shown. Due to rounding, sum of major industry sectors may not equal total.
7/ Averages, prepared by the Colorado Department of Labor and Employment, based upon data for full and part-time production, working supervisory, and related employees who worked during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Average earnings are computed on a "gross" basis and may reflect change in basic hourly and incentive wage rates. Average hourly earnings are not wage rates but averages of gross earnings of all employees below administrative level.
8/ The Colorado statewide totals for number of weeks compensated and amount of benefits paid include counts relating to lost checks and previous benefit underpayments under the regular State Unemployment Insurance Program.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY (CPS) - Is the official survey instrument for measuring labor force attachment in the United States. A survey of about 60,000 households is conducted throughout the nation each month by trained interviewers. Employment and unemployment data for Colorado reflect responses of approximately 900 households within the State which are represented in the CPS sample.

EMPLOYED PERSONS - Are those individuals 16 or older who worked at least one hour for pay or profit or worked at least 15 unpaid hours in a family business during the survey week. Individuals are also counted as employed if they had a job but did not work because they were ill, on vacation, in a labor dispute or prevented from working because of bad weather or personal reasons. Each person is counted only once by place of their residence. Persons in the Armed Forces are excluded.

UNEMPLOYED PERSONS - Are those individuals 16 or over who did no work during the survey week, were available to work and had taken specific actions to find a job during the last four weeks. Persons who have been laid off subject to call-back or are waiting to begin a new job within 30 days are also classified as unemployed.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE - Is the total number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the employed and unemployed, i.e., as a percentage of the civilian labor force.